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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>C08L 67/02, 77/00, 75/04, 23/06, 23/08, 71/00</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 95/16746</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 22 June 1995 (22.06.95)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US94/14365 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 13 December 1994 (13.12.94) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 93120042.2 13 December 1993 (13.12.93) EP <b>(34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed:</b> AT et al.  <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY [US/US]; 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US). <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> CARDINAL, Jean-Claude [FR/CH]; 3, route de Courte-Raye, CH-1297 Founex (CH). HAUSMANN, Karl-Heinz [DE/CH]; Sablons 57, CH-2000 Neuchâtel (CH). <b>(74) Agents:</b> KAEDING, Konrad, S. et al.; E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Legal/Patent Records Center, 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> BREATHABLE FILM  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  A thermoplastic composition containing a mixture of (a) a block copolyether ester, a block copolyether amide and/or a polyurethane; (b) a thermoplastic homo-, co- or terpolymer that is incompatible with (a); and (c) a compatibilizer; and its use in preparing films is disclosed. Such films demonstrate moisture vapor permeability, while acting as barriers to liquids and microorganisms.		

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## BREATHABLE FILM

- This invention relates to a thermoplastic composition and its use in preparing films demonstrating moisture vapor, oxygen and carbon dioxide permeability, while acting as barriers to liquids and microorganisms such as viruses and bacteria. Such films are found in various articles including wound coverings, transdermal patches, operating room drapes, protective clothing, diapers, personal hygiene products (feminine hygiene, incontinency), waterproof and outdoor clothing articles, food packaging such as for fresh vegetables, fruit, cheese and meat, films used in plant growing environments and any end-use where it is desirable to combine "breathability" and liquid barrier properties to liquids and microorganisms.
- Films made from the inventive compositions also demonstrate good adhesion to substrates made from materials containing certain functional groups that react with the "reactive groups" described hereinafter. Such substrates include melamine.

### Background of the Invention

- Various thermoplastic materials are known for forming films demonstrating both liquid barrier properties and moisture vapor permeability. Included among these are copolyether esters, copolyether amides and polyurethanes. While films of these materials perform well and meet the performance requirements of various end uses, a drawback they possess is their relative high cost in comparison to other thermoplastic materials.
- It is an object of the present invention to provide a new thermoplastic composition and film therefrom possessing desirable performance characteristics at a reduced cost. According to the invention, a thermoplastic composition is provided containing a mixture of (a) a block copolyether ester, a block copolyether amide and/or a polyurethane; (b) a thermoplastic homo- co- or terpolymer that is incompatible with (a); and (c) a compatibilizer.

Component (b) of the composition is a lower cost thermoplastic material which has insufficient moisture vapor permeability to be suitable for the end-uses previously mentioned. It is incompatible with component (a) and, were the two to be combined together and  
5 formed into a film, such film would have a profile showing long laminae or sheets of component (b). Accordingly, films made from such a composition would have a permeability restricted by the specific permeability of component (b), and poor mechanical properties, e.g. a tendency to delaminate.

10 According to the present invention, it has been surprisingly found that a compatibilizer can be combined with components (a) and (b) to yield a film having a moisture vapor transmission rate (MVTR) approaching that of the theoretical value calculated as follows:

15 
$$\text{MVTR}_{\text{theor}} = (\text{MVTR}_{\text{comp.(a)}})(\text{weight \% comp.(a)}) + (\text{MVTR}_{\text{comp.(b)}})(\text{weight \% comp.(b)})$$

Another unexpected effect of the addition of the compatibilizer is the  
20 improved sealability and adhesion of the compatibilized blend to itself and other substrates, such as melamine.

### Detailed Description of the Invention

25 As used herein, certain terms are defined as follows.

"Compatibility" of thermoplastic materials is an art-recognized term that refers, generally, to the degree in which the thermoplastic materials are miscible and/or interact with each other. Accordingly,  
30 "incompatible", as used herein, means that the components (a) and (b) are substantially immiscible and/or do interact with each other.

"Compatibilizer" means a thermoplastic material which serves to prevent formation of the previously mentioned laminae of  
35 component (b) in a film according to the invention. The compatibilizer has a character which makes it simultaneously soluble or reactive with component (a) and interactive with component (b),

thereby reducing the surface energy of component (b) in component (a), leading to the formation of a dispersion of globules of component (b) in the film.

- 5 Block copolyether esters, block copolyether amides and polyurethanes to be used for component (a) are known per se. Preferred block copolyether esters are segmented elastomers having soft polyether segments and hard polyester segments (c.f. U.S. Patent No. 4,739,012), available from the DuPont Company under the name  
10 Hytrel<sup>®</sup>.

Suitable block copolyether amides for use in the invention are available under the name Pebax<sup>®</sup> from Elf Atochem.

- 15 The amount of component (a) in the composition will vary depending upon the type of component (a), the type of component (b), desired level of moisture vapor permeability and other factors known to one skilled in the art. Component (a) is typically present in the composition according to the invention in an amount ranging from 25  
20 to 90 % by weight, more preferably 50 to 80 %.

- Component (b) according to the invention, is, as previously mentioned, substantially incompatible with component (a). Component (b) may be a homopolymer of an alpha-olefin; a co- or  
25 terpolymer containing an alpha-olefin and one or more other monomers; or a block copolymer of a vinylarene and a conjugated diene.

- Where component (b) is a homopolymer, it preferably contains the  
30 repeating unit  $R-CH=CH_2$  in which R is hydrogen or an alkyl radical having between 1 and 8 carbon atoms. Preferred homopolymers according to the invention are polyethylene (low density (PE-LD), linear low density (PE-LLD), high density (HDPE) and very low density (VLDPE)) and polypropylene.

- 35 Where component (b) is a co- or terpolymer, it preferably contains the repeating unit  $R-CH=CH_2$  above, with at least one further

monoethylenically unsaturated, such as aliphatic or aromatic, monomer, the following of which can be cited by way of example: vinyl acetate, styrene, and (meth)acrylic derivatives. This other monomer can represent up to 20% by weight of the olefinic copolymer, preferably from 1 to 10% by weight.

- Preferred copolymers to be used as component (b) according to the invention are copolymers of ethylene and propylene, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, copolymers of ethylene and acrylic derivatives (e.g. copolymers of ethylene, carbon monoxide and n-butyl acrylate, commonly known as EnBACO), copolymers of ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid monomers (e.g. acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, etc.) or the neutralized metallic salts thereof (e.g. as found in the partially neutralized ethylene/carboxylic acid copolymers which are commonly referred to in the art as ionomers), terpolymers based on olefin, methyl acrylate and ethyl acrylate or even mixtures of straight-chain and radicalar low density polyolefins.
- Where component (b) is a block copolymer of a vinylarene and a conjugated diene, it may have the general structure A-B-A wherein the two terminal polymer blocks A comprise thermoplastic polymer blocks of vinylarenes such as polystyrene, while block B is a polymer block of selectively hydrogenated conjugated diene such as isoprene or butadiene (cf. U.S. Patent Re. No. 27,145; U.S. Patent No. 4,548,988). The proportion of the thermoplastic terminal blocks to the center elastomeric polymer block and the relative molecular weights of each of these blocks is balanced to obtain a rubber having an optimum combination of properties such that it behaves as a vulcanized rubber without requiring the actual step of vulcanization. Moreover, these block copolymers can be designed not only with this important advantage but also so as to be handled in thermoplastic forming equipment and are soluble in a variety of relatively low cost solvents.
- Optionally, these block copolymers can be grafted with maleic anhydride so as to form adducts which contain 0.1 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.2 to 5%, of maleic anhydride (see U.S. Patent 4,578,429).

Such compounds are commonly referred to as S-EB-S block copolymers and are available from Shell Chemical Company under the name Kraton®.

- 5    Component (b) is typically present in the composition of the instant invention in an amount ranging from 10-70% by weight.

10    The compatibilizer (component (c)) is chosen according to the nature of component (b). It will have a backbone that is compatible with, and is preferably identical to, component (b) and a reactive group which is compatible or interacts with component (a). This changes the morphology of the composition according to the invention such that the component (b) is distributed in component (b) in the form of globules rather than laminae.

15    The reactive group may be a grafting monomer that is grafted to this backbone, and is or contains at least one alpha- or beta-ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or anhydrides, or a derivative thereof. Examples of such carboxylic acids and anhydrides, which may be  
20    mono-, di- or polycarboxylic acids, are acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, crotonic acid, itaconic anhydride, maleic anhydride and substituted maleic anhydride e.g. dimethyl maleic anhydride. Examples of derivatives of the unsaturated acids are salts, amides, imides and esters e.g. mono- and  
25    disodium maleate, acrylamide, maleimide and diethyl fumarate.

Maleic anhydride is a preferred grafting monomer (reactive group).

30    Preferred backbones for component (c) include polyethylene (low density (PE-LD), linear low density (PE-LLD), high density (HDPE) and very low density (VLDPE)) and polypropylene.

35    The grafting of the polymers can be carried out in the melt state, in solution or in suspension as described. The melt viscosity of the grafted polymer is not restricted, however, most effective alloying is found if the melt index, measured at 2.16 kg and 190°C is between 1

and 150 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Such grafted polymers can be prepared as known in the art (cf. European Patent Application 370 735 and 370 736).

5 The compatibilizer is typically present in the composition of the instant invention in an amount ranging from 0.1 to 15% by weight, preferably between 0.1 and 3%.

10 In addition to the above components, compositions according to the invention may contain conventional additives, such as melt flow modifying agents (e.g. calcium carbonate, silicas, clay, talc) and stabilizers, such as antioxidants and ultraviolet absorbers. The properties these additives bring to the composition and the amounts in which they can be used are known to the skilled artisan.

15 The compositions according to the invention can be prepared according to methods and techniques known in the art, e.g. by (physical) tumble blending.

20 A suitable compounding technique is as follows: a polyether ester and polyethylene are compounded in a Berstorff 25 mm twin screw extruder at a temperature ranging from 200-240 °C. Strands of copolymer so produced are water cooled and granulated.

25 The compositions are made into films using blown film processing. For example, granules produced as above are fed into an extruder having a length/diameter ratio of 27-28, a mixing head and 3-zone screw and equipped with a spiral die and a blown film unit. Films so produced have a thickness of about 50 microns.

30 Examples

Physical blends and compounded blends are prepared having the compositions indicated in Table 1 below. Films having a thickness of 25 μm are extruded and moisture vapor transmission rate (MTVR) is  
35 measured according to ASTM E 96 BW.

Polymer A = a block polyether ester segmented elastomer containing about, by weight, 31% dimethyl terephthalate, 9% dimethyl isophthalate, 55% ethylene oxide end-capped polypropylene glycol and 16% butane diol; melt flow index (MFI) = 10 dg/min at 190 °C under 2.16 kg according to ASTM D 1238).

Polymer B = Stamylan<sup>®</sup> 2304 (available from DSM; a low density polyethylene, density of 0.92 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, MFI = 4.4 dg/min (ASTM D 1238)).

Polymer C = Fusabond<sup>®</sup> EMB 226 D (available from the DuPont Company; backbone of PE-LLD, density of 0.92 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, MFI = 4.4 dg/min (ASTM D 1238), comonomer content: 7% butene, maleic anhydride content: 1%).

Table 1

	Control	Control	Control	Example	Example
	1	2	3	1	2
Polymer A (parts	100		70	65.8	65.8
Polymer B by		100	30	28.2	28.2
Polymer C weight)				6	6
Blend type	-	-	physical	physical	compound
MTVR (g/m <sup>2</sup> ·day)	2025	9	253	735	657

Films according to the invention demonstrate improved performance properties, such as improved seal strength. This can be demonstrated by sealing the film using a Kopp sealing machine with two sealing bars; dwell time 1 sec, pressure 0.3 MPa; and testing the seal on a Zwick tensile testing machine with 100 mm/min. cross head speed.

Claims:

1. A thermoplastic composition comprising
  - (a) a block copolyether ester, a block copolyether amide, and/or a polyurethane;
  - (b) a thermoplastic homo- co- or terpolymer that is incompatible with (a); and
  - (c) a compatibilizer.
2. A composition according to claim 1 wherein (b) is a homopolymer of an alpha-olefin; a co- or terpolymer containing an alpha-olefin and one or more other monomers; or a block copolymer of a vinylarene and a conjugated diene.
3. A composition according to claim 2 wherein (c) is a homo- co- or terpolymer whose backbone corresponds to (b) and which is grafted with a monomer having a functional group that is compatible with (a).
4. A composition according to claim 1 wherein (a) is a block copolyether ester, (b) is polyethylene, and (c) is a grafted polymer having a backbone of polyethylene that is grafted with maleic anhydride.
5. A composition according to claim 1 comprising, by weight, 25 to 90 % (a), 10 to 70% (b) and 0.1 to 15% (c).
6. A film formable from the composition of claim 1.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US94/14365

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :C08L 67/02, 77/00, 75/04, 23/06, 23/08, 71/00

US CL :525/64, 66, 166, 179

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 525/64, 66, 166, 179

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS

search terms: hytrel, polyether amide, polyethylene, maleic anhydride

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US, A, 4,368,295 (NEWTON ET AL) 11 January 1983, Abstract, col. 1, line 63 to col. 2, line 6.	1-6
Y	JP, A, 59-221353 (MITSUI PETROCHEM IND KK) 12 December 1984, Abstract.	1-6
Y	JP, A, 60-58447 (MITSUI PETROCHEM IND KK) 04 April 1985, Abstract.	1-6
A	JP, A, 56-100846 (MITSUBISHI CHEM IND KK) 13 August 1981, Abstract.	1-6
Y	US, A, 4,739,012 (HAGMAN) 19 April 1988, col.4, line 14 to col. 6, line 51.	1-6
Y	US, A, 3,023,192 (SHIVERS, JR. ET AL) 27 February 1962, entire document.	1-6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search 01 MARCH 1995	Date of mailing of the international search report 31 MAR 1995
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